REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,823.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1877.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangaloro, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Gotch Mandvie.

The S.S. PACHAMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer

MANGROVE,

Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE .....Rs. 430

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 21st MAY.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,

2,700 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on Deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Lander.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CRAIGFORTH, Captain Farmer, arrived from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR and Co.,
Agents for Captain Farmer, S. S. Craigforth.

Bombay, 18th May 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) SURAT	3141	520	G. C. Barne	21st May.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	280	G. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,989 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	
BANGALORE	3-63 500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1483 250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mills of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., by order of Messrs O. & F. DINSHAW. JEE, Agents, Victoria Manufacturing Company, the following engines and boilers, which are lying at the said Mills, Tardeo, and can be seen there :—

Two pairs horizontal high pressure compound condensing steam engines, 30 nominal horse power each, by Messrs. Benjamin Goodfellow & Co., of Manchester.

Two Lancashire boilers of double flues, 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter by Messrs. Yeats.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 10th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, and also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for passengers proceeding home.

For terms of passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.
VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. Thomas Collins, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE. CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. SICILY, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
LIGHT WINES
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME CLARET.
Per Doz. Quarts .....Rs. 11 0
„ Pints ..... „ 6 8

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Quarts.....Rs. 13 0

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
Per Doz. Quarts.....Rs. 18 0
„ Pints ..... „ 10 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
Per Doz. Quarts .....Rs. 20 0
„ Pints ..... „ 12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with even higher priced Brands of other Houses.

5 per Discount on taking 5 dozen Qts and over.

BEAUNE	per doz.	Quarts Rs.	22 0
SAUTERNES	„	„ „	18 0
OFNER	„	„ „	16 0

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts Rs.	15 0
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts „	16 0
Do.	„	Pints „	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts „	18 0
Do.	„	Pints „	10 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts „	20 0
Do.	„	Pints „	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts „	22 0
Do.	„	Pints „	12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts „	28 0
Do.	„	Pints „	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints „	17 0

Subject to 2½ Discount for Cash.
10 per Discount on taking 5 dozen Qts. and over.

CUP CHAMPAGNE .....per doz. Quarts Rs. 20 0

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

UNABATED SUCCESS OF
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
JOHN MORRIS
AND
LITTLE ETTA
in their
FASHIONABLE AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 21,
ANOTHER CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW SONGS, GLEES, AND BALLADS.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Overture .....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—Operatic .....Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—Thinking of Home .....Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—Stop Dat Buzzin' .....Dave Carson.
Song—Tell me During that you Love me Mr H Norman.
Refrain—The Little Pet Bird ..... „ J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—The Language of Love .....Dave Carson.
Ballad—Under the Lamp .....Mr. Geo Jervile.

DAVE CARSON
will, by particular request, conclude the first part with
THE BOMBAY PALKEEWALLAHS,
INTRODUCING
HIS FOUR ARYAN BRETHREN.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

ETTA,
THE LITTLE WONDER,
In Her Champion Lancashire Clog Dance,

Favorite Ballad—" My Pretty Jane " .....Mr. H. Norman.

DAVE CARSON
IN HIS LIVING PHOTOGRAPH OF
THE BENGALEE BABOO,
(COOCHPARWANIE, GOOD TIME COMING).

English Song—" The Lover & the Bird" .....Mrs. Dave Carson.

Vocal Melange .....An Evening Party,
MR. J. B. FARRELL.

To be followed by
MR. JOHN MORRIS
In his Eyercharming, Novel, and Wonderful
LIGHTNING CHANGES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
LUCINDA SNOW.

Jeff Gimsy } The Rivals ..... { Dave Carson.
Pompy Squash } { Mr. J. B Ferrell.
Lucinda Snow ..... Little Etta.
Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance,
BUY MY LOVE A RING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1
Children in arms ..... Rs. 50.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Tramcars, Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at the Doors. Price Re. 1, Original Price Rs. 2.

FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.
THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, THE 21st MAY.
REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,
" HURISCHANDRA."

Reserved Seat.....Rs. 2 0 | Second Class.....Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat..... 1 0 | Third Class 0 8

AMATEUR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at G. I. P. R. Works, Byculla, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 21st May, 1877. Admission by tickets, which may be obtained at Byculla and Bores Bunder Stations, or of the Librarian G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Byculla. Body of Hall, One Rupee; Back Seats Eight Annas.

A limited number of Reserved Seats at Re. 2, which may be obtained at the Mechanics' Institute mentioned above, where a plan of the seats may be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to begin at 8-30 p.m. (Local Time.) Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

(*See Programme in another column.*)

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, recently in the occupation of G. Stoe, Esq. Rent Rs 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately occupied by the Fire Brigade, and previously for many years by the P. and O. Company. Will be let in parts if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead, old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th May 1877.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will OBSERVE SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, as HOLIDAYS, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1877.

TO BE LET, a completely FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, from 1st June for 3 or 4 months. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the most pleasantly situated BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant Road, lately vacated by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, C.S.I. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

NOTICE.

A PROPOSITION having been made by the Members of the Allahabad Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India and seconded by the Members of the Dinapur Branch that the Society be thrown open for the admission of all Native Railway employés, and as it is the opinion of a very large number of the members that the Rules of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India should be so altered as to permit of *all* Railway employés becoming members of the Society if they so desire it, and as this cannot be effected without the Society being reconstituted, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS or MEMBERS of the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY of RAILWAY SERVANTS in INDIA is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Society, at 18, South Road, Allahabad, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of June 1877 at 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution, that is to say :—

1. That the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India be wound up voluntarily.

2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be empowered to assign and transfer to a Company to be called the New Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India about to be formed and Registered in Allahabad under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1860. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the rights and credits including all debts, contracts and liabilities of the said Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India and to receive as the consideration for such transfer and assignment as aforesaid an indemnity against all claims which are now pending or may hereafter be made against the said Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

And for the purpose of transacting the following business :—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order,
F. T. ATKINS,
General Secretary.

Allahabad, 17th May 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GODOWN-KEEPER WANTED, Mahomedan preferred. Wm. WATSON & Co., 24 Apollo Street.

DIVING APPARATUS always on hand FOR SALE or HIRE. DENAYROUZE & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a stylish TONGA and pair of DECCANNEE PONIES (13 hands) with accessories complete. Apply "X." *Bombay Gazette.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

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Do. in pints	„	6 0
Linner	„	14 0
After Dinner	„	18 0
Do.	„	7 0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	„	18 0
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„ Pints		21 0
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„ in Pints	Rs. 12 and	14 0

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Hennessy and Co		30 0
J. Denis Mounie and Co		26 0
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Penet Castillion & Co		22 0
C. Dennoly	Rs. 21, 23 and	24 0
Lower qualities from		15 0
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Do. Wargrian Jones		17 0
Do. C. Gordon and Co		17 0
Gin Square bottles		23 0
Orange Bitters		17 0
Spirit of Wine		15 0
Brandy Bitters		12 0
Vermouth		14 0
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie & Gordon		15 0
Curacoa, Quarts	Rs. 30 and	36 0
Do. Pints	Rs. 20 and	24 0
Noyeau, Vanille, Anisette and Kirsch	Rs. 18 and	24 0

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One Grape	„	15 0
Old Draught	„	18 0
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Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... „ 330
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Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ..... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... „ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... „ 550 to „ 800

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 19TH MAY 1877.

UNDER ordinary circumstances we ought now to be able to form a pretty correct idea about the busiest point of our export season, but so far from this being the case, the past week as regards the actual extent of business done has more resembled a week during the monsoon than any other time. We are now beginning to see how small a crop Cotton really is in the rapid way shipments are falling off, and although up to the present time clearances are nearly 80,000 bales ahead of last year, it seems by no means unlikely that the figures for the six months may yet fall short of the unusually small total of last season. Nor are other exports increasing sufficiently to supply the deficiency. A strong impetus has been given to the demand for Wheat and Seeds by the Turco-Russian War, and prices have been run up to a point which would have attracted enormous shipments, large enough in fact to have more than made up any falling off in Cotton, but for the unfortunate famine in this and the Madras Presidency, which obstructs railway traffic to a deplorable extent. But for the transport difficulty in fact Bombay would probably have had one of the most profitable export seasons she has ever had for everything except Cotton, and the war, if confined to the two Powers, would have tended to develope the general trade of the port, whereas the very articles in most improved request, have been those most difficult to obtain, and we have therefore suffered all the adverse affects without the proportionate advantages. It was generally expected that as the Cotton season came to an end, the railways would have more power available for Grain and Seed traffic, but to all appearance no improvement whatever has taken place nor is likely to take place until the rains come to put an end to famine requirements, when ordinary business may have a chance. In the meantime the stations up-country are full to overflowing with produce, of which a very large proportion is likely to be damaged by the monsoon.

Cotton is now almost finished for the season; imports, and especially Piece Goods, are very dull and depressed. Money is easy; Sterling Exchange ½ to ⅝ per cent. lower; Government Paper flat; shares fairly steady.

At the usual weekly biddings in London on Wednesday for the Secretary of State's drafts on India £265,000 were offered and allotted as follows:—£215,000 to Calcutta and £50,000 to Bombay, at an average of Rs. 2-06, tenders on both places at 1s. 9d. receiving in full. By telegraphic transfer applications received 6 per cent. As compared with last week's biddings these rates show a decline of 1/16d. per rupee, and in all probability this is the commencement of a retrograde movement towards the lower level which may be expected to rule during the monsoon months when the demand for remittance to this side is necessarily limited. Bar Silver in London has receded from 54¼d. to 54⅛d. per oz., and last Thursday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton brings £120,000 for Bombay and £90,000 for Calcutta, making a total of no less than £1,120,000 afloat from Southampton, an amount which must necessarily tend to produce greater ease later on.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 12th instant showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of upwards of 26½ lacs, the result of withdrawals of Deposits to the extent of 9¼ lacs, and of Government money to the extent of 2 lacs, and an increase in Loans and Discounts of 15½ lacs. Notwithstanding this, however, there has been no movement in the rates of discount and interest, and in the open market the tendency is towards greater ease, a tendency which is likely to be augmented, not only by the rapid contraction in business here, but by better accounts from Calcutta were the extreme pressure appears to be passing over. The possible action of Government forms an unknown quantity in all calculations respecting the future, but irrespective of that we may now look for Money becoming cheaper every day as we get nearer the rains.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates close fully ¼d. per rupee under the quotations in our last report, but we have had fewer fluctuations during the week than we have been used to of late. Business for this mail opened on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 8 15/16d. to 1s. 9d. for demand Bank drafts, and 1s. 9 5/16d. to 1s. 9⅜d. for 3 months' sight credits, a level which was maintained, almost without a change, until Friday when a decline of 1/16d. took place owing to easier accounts from Calcutta, and on Saturday a further partial fall of 1/16d. took place, making closing rates as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8⅞d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 3/16d. to ¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9⅜d., 6 months' 1s. 9 7/16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 5/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9⅜d. per rupee.

The actual transactions during the week have been limited in the extreme. Very few Private Bills are making, and on the other hand the demand for remittance, owing to the dulness in imports, is quite insignificant. This latter fact accounts indeed for the steadiness with which rates have been maintained, as the Banks have been enabled to name comparatively high drawing rates without being called upon to sell to any amount. Now that Calcutta shows signs of returning ease, however, even this will scarcely be sufficient to support the market, and unless Government decide on bringing out the entire amount of the loans required this year, in London, we may look for a continued decline, the general opinion apparently being in favour of rates ranging between 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8¾d. per rupee for demand Bank drafts during the monsoon.

As a necessary consequence of the diminished demand for Money in Calcutta, the rate for sight drafts on that place has receded to ¼ per cent premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation has advanced to 1½ per cent. discount, and at that there is no pressure to sell.

On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills may be quoted nominally at Rs. 221 to Rs. 222 per 100 dollars.

From Hong-Kong the latest quotations for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. 4d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 8¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A firmer feeling was apparent in the early part of the week, and values advanced for a time ¼ to ½ per cent., but buyers never came out to any extent, and at the close the feeling is again dull at a partial decline. We quote:—Fours Rs. 96½ to ¾; Fours and a half Rs. 97; Fives and a half Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—The market has been fairly steady since last mail left, and as a general rule the tendency of prices has been upwards, but the extent of business done nevertheless has not been large. In Bank shares the only movement has been in Bank of Bombays which are 1¼ per cent. higher. In Land Companies, Colabas have undergone an advance of Rs. 45 and Port Cannings of Rs. 10 per share, Freres and Mazagons being unchanged. Transactions in Press shares have been few, and the only changes to quote are, a decline of Rs. 15 in Fretech Press, an advance of Rs. 5 in Scinde, Rs. 10 in Mofussils, and Rs. 25 in Volkart's United. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firmly held, and with few exceptions prices have undergone a considerable advance. Bhownugger Mills have declined Rs. 25, Colabs and Fleming Rs. 5, but we quote an improvement of Rs. 80 in Alliance, Rs. 50 in Alfred Mills, Rs. 70 in Madras United, Rs. 25 in Madras and Sholapore, Rs. 20 in Khandeish and Soonderdas, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Mandvie, Manockjee Petit, Morarjee Goculdas, and Mazagon, and Rs. 5 per share in Bombay United. Amogst Miscellaneous Companies the only movements to notice are an advance of Rs. 35 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company and Rs. 5 in Treacher & Co., Limited.

The slightly improved demand for PIECE GOODS, which we noticed in our last report, was very short lived, the market throughout the week having been as dull as ever again, business from first hands being only estimated at about 350 packages, and from the Bazaar at about 800 packages. Prices in most instances are nominally unchanged, but practically they may be called 1 anna to 2 annas per piece weaker all round, as sales to any extent can only be effected by accepting fully that reduction. As regards the future there is no new development to notice. Stocks are steadily accumulating, and with the small demand we have in prospect for the next month or so at least, this can scarcely fail to bring about still lower prices. Should we, however, have an early and a good monsoon, we might look for a rapid increase in the demand, and in the meantime the present state of things tends to check imports, so that it is quite possible we may see the position reversed before the season re-opens after the monsoon. Everything, however, depends on the rains. Should they again prove short, the prospect for next season would be gloomy indeed.

YARNS.—Transactions in English makes continue small, and prices have a downward tendency, although the only actual change we make in quotations is a fall of ½ annaper lb. in 40s Water. Stocks are not heavy, but, as in Goods, the demand is so limited that there seems little hope of immediate improvement. In local Yarns there has been rather more doing again, but at a decline of ½ to ¼ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Transactions are still limited, but small supplies and easier exchange have caused an advance of As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* for the same reasons is also As. 8 per cwt. higher, although not in active request. *Iron* is quiet but unchanged in value, the liberal supplies on the spot being against any improvement.

COALS.—Buyers have quite withdrawn from the market latterly, and although there are willing sellers at a reduction of As. 8 per ton, we have not heard of any sales to arrive, while, on the spot, business has been confined to a few small retail lots. Nominal quotations to-day for May-June shipment via Cape are:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 19¼, Watson's Hartley Rs. 17½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 17½, Cardiff Rs. 17 to Rs. 17½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams in the early part of the week but slightly better in tone just before the market closed for the Whitsuntide holidays. Here, although quiet in the extreme, prices being so much above the home level as to render new business quite impracticable, the feeling has been steady throughout, and latterly firm and advancing. Our quotations show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in the lower grades, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy in the higher classes which are daily becoming scarcer.

For export the purchases this week have been small, the total being only estimated at about 5,000 bales, but there have been about 2,500 bales bought by the local Spinning Companies, a feature now which is worthy of special notice.

The *Clearances* for sea during the week have been 27,044 bales, making a total of 596,120 bales, against 516,858 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The *Receipts* from up-country now show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
week's Receipts	52,000	4?,182	61,43?
Total since 1st Sept.	971,904	852,354	1,140,521

The Receipts, it will be observed, have again been comparatively large, but, on the other hand, the clearances are very limited, and promise to continue so during the remainder of the season. The local Mills, it is now evident, will take a considerable proportion of the available supplies, and a large quantity will also be stored for holding over the monsoon, so that the believers in small figures for the six months' exports have still a chance of seeing their estimates come right, although it is difficult to see how the total can come much below last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, vid Canal, without Commission:—

		₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Full-pressed—			
New Broach Ginned F.G.F.	Ready	Rs. 194	5 6/16d.
" Akote Good	do.	"	None.
" Omrawuttee Good	do.	"	None.
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	"	176 = 4¾d.
" Do. Good Fair	do.	"	170 = 4 11/16d.
" Dhollera Good	do.	"	184 = 5 1/16d.
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	"	176 = 4¾d.
" Do. Good Fair	do.	"	170 = 4 11/16d.
" Do. Fully Fair	do.	"	166 = 4 9/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—Prices receded somewhat in the beginning of the week, but under the influence of extremely light supplies are again firmer at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in active request at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Active advices from home caused an advance of Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 shortly after last mail left, and as high as Rs. 4½ was paid for Best Soft White, but latterly this market has been quieter and we now quote White Rs. 39½ to Rs. 40, Mixed Rs. 37½ to Rs. 38, Red Rs. 35 to Rs. 37, per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP EAST LOTHIAN, 1,388 tons, Captain A. Hamilton, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed on Saturday last for Bhownugger with a general cargo, and fifty deck passengers.

THE s. s. PAHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon, sailed on Saturday last for Coast & Carwar with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ZOHRAB, 422 tons, Captain C. A. Bolsterff, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a cargo of 2,820 bales cotton, 500 cwts. linseed, 80 cwts. bones.

THE SHIP CARRIE CLARK, 1,326 tons, Captain J. A. Stores, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 3,427 bales cotton, 6 450 cwts linseed, 5,200 cwts Gingelly seed, and 3,012 cwts coffee.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s s.s. MEMFI, 1,048 tons, Captain Doncich, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

For Trieste—Mr J Janni, and one deck passenger.

THE HALL LINE s.s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain W. Strand, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:

For Liverpool—Lieut oney, Lieut-Col C A Stuart, Capt and Mrs Rankine, three children and ayah, Mrs Maxwell and two infants, Lieut-Col and Mrs R W Hinsman, Mr and Mrs Steel, Mr and Mrs G Hexton, and Mr B Aitken.

ANCHOR LINE s. s. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain G. Read, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (19th April), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. and Miss Small, Mr. W. Richmond, Mrs. Cantley, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Collins and two children, Mr. Wiltshire, child and ayah, Miss Bennett, Lieut. Buller, and Mr. M. Murphy and two ayahs.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkins, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss A. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Muller and four children, three native ladies, Lieut. Beauclerk, Mr. H. E. James, Ins. Genl. Post Office, Mr. Chotalali Motiram, Sub-Ins. Post Office, Dr. Macallister, 10 Lancers, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. J. C. Johnstone, Mr. J. B. O. Shea, and one hundred and thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	India (s)	Read	Liverpool, Apr 19.
	Lord of the Isle ...	Cowie	Batavia, Apr 21
	Ethiopia (s).....	Atkinson	Calcutta, Apr 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Branksome Hall(s)..	Grand	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.
	Pearl(s).....	McGregor....	Bhownuggur.
	Memfi (s)	Doncich	Trieste &c.
20	India (s)	Lodero	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Carrie Clark, Storer, to Havre.
Ship East Lothian, Hamilton, to Calcutta.
Barque Zohrab, Bolstroff, to Amsterdam.

The steamer Ethopia, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading on Saturday last

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
15 Ava (s) ..... Dickenson..... Rangoon, Apr 30.
Columbian (s)..... Ald-Ton ..... Singapore, May 5.
Queen Anne (s) .....Reid ..... London, Apr 12.
City of Sparta .....Macdonald .. Liverpool, Jan 26.
16 D. of Buccleuch(s)..Turner ..... London, Mar 31.
City of London(s)...McNeill ..... Glasgow, Apr 9.

DEPARTURES.

May.
15 Arabia (s) ....
Mahratta (s) ....
Sutlej (s) ....
Bengal (s) ....
Calla (s) ....
S F J Mandeville ....
Picton Castle ....
16 Guyria (s) ....
Khedive (s) ....
Reliance (s) ....
Flying Venus ....
Star of Alton ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Buccleuch—Lieut and Mrs Goldney and Dr Griffiths.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Queen Anne—3rd May Lady Egidia of Calcutta, in Gulf of Aden.
By City of Sparta—Carnarvon Castle for Calcutta, from Cape of Ceylon. All well.
By City of London—Iron Cross off Galle. Liverton in Lat. 9-8 N, Long 84-35.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—553 bundles railrod iron, Leokmanjee Ebramjee. Venetia s—8 cases clocks, Hajee Oomer Tarmomed.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—70 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—10 cases P ink, Tyebally Mohmedally; 1 case ham, 3 cases bacon and 13 cas s cheese, B-lton and Co.
Seatos s—20 barrels gunpowd r, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy.
Parsee s—6 cases glas-ware, Bhi oo Sazba and Co.
Elam s—10 cases oilmanstore 5 cases hams and 1 case bacon, Purvis Agency.
Surat s—1 case printing ink, H F Soares and Co; 5 cases P blue, Tyebally Surafally and Co; 22 cases paint and 5 cases nitromarine, Nazurally Sumsoodin; 20 cases copper sheets, Punnett and Co.
Gwalior s—8 casks stout and 2 cases oilmanstore, Purvis Agency; 1 case printing ink, Sharafally Moosabhoy; 20 cases toys, Tyebally Abdoolally.
Teheran s—13 cases oilmanstore, Purvis Agency.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Fredrick—60 bales wool, Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta; 120 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondersee; 3132 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purseram.
Astronomer,—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
T Mackellan,—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Elham Family,—100 bales cotton, Mengee Poonjia.
Mangrove s—2 000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Vulubdass Nursee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 30 bales wool, Ganjee Thackersee; 425 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 125 bale wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 32 bales wool, Dowjee Govindjee.
Hutton s—8,000 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 700 cwts myrabollams, Allymahomed Hassum.
Hellen Scott—275 cwts coir yarn, Manjee Khuttow; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cartvale—16 bales hides and 5 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Aragon s—3,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 3,600 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 375 cwts myrabollams, Dyal Dharsee; 15 cwts sandalwood Joosub Latiff.
Surat s—7 bales hides and 1 bale skin Chand Mahomedally & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Algonquin s—320 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—18 bales skins, H Clason and Co; 435 cwts linseed, Ral Brothers.
Khiva s—375 cwts coffee, Tyabjee and Co.
Australia s—1 case carpets, 1,980 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co; 72 cwts B horns, A Bascheck and Co; 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co,
Khiva s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Memfi s—50 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 22 bundles coir mats, J anni.
Khiva s—750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Glamorgan s—102 bales cotton, Young and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Sandilands, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.

MAY 19.

Ballar, Lieut, Bengal 1-17th Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Stuart, Lieut Col, Bengal The R Scott, on leave, to England.
Money, Lieut, Bengal The R Scott, on leave, to England.
Ranking, Capt, Madras 34th Regt L I, on Medical certificate to England.
Rennick, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Ere poora.

MAY 20.

Williams, Lieut Col, Bombay late 1st Gr Regt N I, to England.
Sanderson, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Bombay, May 19, 1877.

Serjt William Walsh, Ordnance Dept, is remanded to the 9th Brigade R A, in view to his discharge being carried out.

Private John Scacebrook, 2nd Regt, is transferred to the unattached list for employment in the band of H E the Governor

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Force order, dated 19th March, 30th N I—Appointing Lieut W G Harrison, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties from the 16th March, until the arrival of Major Humfrey.

17th Foot—Regtl order, dated 2nd May, appointing Lieut J Sharpole interpreter to the Regt with effect from the 1st idem.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

4th N I—Regtl order, dated 2nd May, directing Major G B Crispin, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd Commd, and Capt F F Comyn, Qr-Mr, to officiate as wing Comdr in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Chesshyre proceeding on Furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Bl Horse Arty—Capt H C Magenis, from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs, to appear before a Medical Board.

Bl Arty—Surg R A Chapple, Army Medical Dept, from 14th April to 13th August, in England, on medical certificate.

5th Foot—Capt D G Beamish, to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

The leave granted to Major R R Woolhouse, Staff Corps, Wing Comdr, 11th N I, in G O C No 304 of the 9th inst, is cancelled at his own request.

The C-in-C is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1877 will take place at Poona in the month of Sept—Oct next—the exact date will be given hereafter, and will be conducted under the rules and regulations, G O C No 467, 29th July 1876. H E accordingly requests that a Regtl Committee be at once formed in every Corps, British and Native and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the Secretary to the Central Committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly progress reports should also be transmitted. The Central Committee will be appointed under the orders of the Major Genl Comdg Poona Division of the Army. Detailed instructions will be published hereafter.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Veterinary Surg W H Kemp, C Brigade Bl Horse Arty, has been transferred to E Battery 18th Brigade Bl Arty, from 19th April 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—18th N I—Surg Major A N E Riddell is confirmed in the Medical charge, vice Surgn Major Blomfield, appointed Civil Surg, Rajkot.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 15th proximo. Officers from out-stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The Poona Class.

2nd Foot, Lieut A J Adams; 7th Foot, Lieut H Porter; 83rd Foot, Capt F Kardake and Lieut H Mansfield; 3rd Sind Horse, Lieut H C Hogg; 5th N I, Lieut Brevet Major G F Bevile; 11th N I Capt W F Hume; 21st N I, Capt J Becke; 22nd N I, Capt A F Stewart; and 26th N I, Capt J M Heath.

The Mhow Class.

3rd Hussars, Lieut A F Peyton; 17th Foot, Sub-Lieut T Mann; 25th Foot, Capt A Bayly; 3rd Light Cavalry Lieut M Mayne; 25th N I, Capt F A Bevile.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 16.)

Mr H S Beadon is appointed to act as Mag and Coll'r of Cuttack.

The following officers are appointed to act in the second class of th Bengal Educational Service:—Mr J Elliott, M A, Professor, Presidency College. Mr W Griffiths, M A, Offg Principal, Hooghly College.

Mr W T Webb, M A, Professor, Deccan College, is reappointed to act in the third class of the Bengal Educational Service.

M E D Archibald, B A, Professor, Dacca College, is transferred to the Patna College.

Mr Archibald is appointed to act in the third class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr J Willson, Profr, Patna College, is allowed leave for six months on medical certificate.

Furlough for eighteen months is granted to Mr J F Needham, Asst Supt of Police, Naga Hills.

Mr C A Mills, Asst Engr, is posted to the Patna Division.

The undermentioned are appointed to make the following temporary promotions in the Engr establishment of the Irrigation Branch with effect from the 14th April 1877, vice Maj J M Heywood, promoted to temporary Suprtg Engr, 3rd grade:—Mr J Whitfield, from Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to Ex Engr, 1st grade. Mr F W Brooks, from Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to Ex Engr, 2nd grade. Mr R A Oliphant, from Ex Engr, 4th grade, to temporary Ex Engr 3rd grade. Mr T R Roberts, from Assi Engr, 1st grade to temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 21st to 27th May.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
May.		H. M.	H. M.		
Mon. 21	.....	5 25	6 27	{ 6 10 m 6 39 a	0 6 m 0 41 a
Tues. 22	The Overland Mail may be expected to-day ...	5 25	6 28	{ 7 30 m 7 38 a	1 14 m 1 29 a
Wed. 23	.....	5 25	6 28	{ 8 37 m 8 24 a	2 9 m 2 31 a
Th. 24	Birth of Queen Victoria	5 25	6 29	{ 9 29 m 9 12 a	2 52 m 3 26 a
Fri 25	.....	5 25	6 29	{ 10 19 m 9 58 a	3 38 m 4 15 a
Sat. 26	.....	5 24	6 29	{ 11 5 m 10 35 a	4 19 m 5 1 a
Sun. 27	Trinity Sunday.....	5 24	6 30	{ 11 46 m 11 14 a	4 59 m 5 42 a

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
The War—I—II—III—IV.
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English Military Notes.
English Commercial Letters.
Turkish Affairs.
English Sporting Notes.
Latest War News.
The Russian Navy.
The Army.
The Navy.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 5-30 p. m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring two Cards with their names and address legibly written on each, one Card will be delivered at the entrance and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

By Order,
T. RIVETT-CARNAC, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 19th May 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—May 19th, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the wife of Harry W. Williams, of a son.

DEATH.

WATKINS—May 19th, at Byculla, Ruby Ellen, the daughter of L. A. Watkins, aged one year and twenty-seven days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1877.

THE report that the Russians are marching in great force on Simnitza, with the intention of forcing a passage across the Danube from that place to Sistova, is more credible than most of the rumours that have hitherto reached us as to the movements of the army that has occupied Roumania. We already knew that the railway from Bucharest to Giurgevo had been chosen as the main line of advance, the establishment of the Russian head-quarters at Ployesti, a station on the railway 37 miles to the north of Bucharest, and the entry of the Russian vanguard into Oltenitza, having been announced nearly a week ago. Probably, the head-quarters have since been moved southwards to Bucharest—which town is 42 miles distant from Giurgevo on the Danube—or still nearer to the river; and by the end of this week at any rate all should be in readiness for a vigorous effort to break the Turkish line. A glance at the map will show that Sistova lies about 40 miles above Rustchuk, at the point of the lowest dip the Danube makes to the southwards, and that consequently it is the nearest town to the Balkans along the whole right bank of the river. The defences here, too, are not so formidable as at Rustchuk, Turtukai, and Silistria. Assuming, then, that the Russian plan of operations will be confined within a radius of sixty or seventy miles from Bucharest—and we have already given our reasons for thinking that the invaders will not move further westwards—it would evidently be a great gain to the Russians to be able to hold the bulk of the Turkish army in check by threatening to cross at various points from Rustchuk to Silistria, and at the same time to pass a strong army corps over the river at Sistova. Once the passage was effected, the whole army intended for active service in Bulgaria might quickly cross by the same road, leaving only a sufficient force at Giurgevo and Oltenitza to cover the communications with Bucharest; and the Turkish defensive position, supported on Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna would then be completely turned. For from Sistova a road leads past Senovzy to the important position of Tirnova, whence the two best passes over the Balkans, those by Kasanlik and Selimno, are most easily approached. The distance from Sistova to Tirnova is much shorter than that from Rustchuk to the latter place; and, besides, the Russians will be in overpowering strength and could destroy any force sent from Rustchuk to bar the way. We take it for granted then that the Russians might detach a corps to mask Rustchuk and advance unopposed towards Tirnova; and it is doubtful if the Turkish army from Shumla, which would no doubt break up its quarters and march westwards as soon as it heard that the Russians had crossed the river, could reach that place in time to occupy it before the arrival of the invaders. If, in fact, the Russians have the numerical superiority generally attributed to them at the outbreak of the war and since increased by the defection of Roumania from the Turkish side, the Turks would probably be compelled, when their first line of defence had been pierced at Sistova, to retire to their second line, that of the Balkans, without giving battle. It may be said that we have left out of our calculation the Turkish troops at Widdin, which might descend the right bank of the river and fall upon the Russians. But can the Turks move from Widdin, conscious as they must be that Servia would renew the war the moment the forces now guarding her frontier were removed? What seems to us more likely is that the Russians will be able to despatch a corps by way of Nikopolis to Sofia, and thence by the main road to Tatar Bazardjik and Philippopolis to attack in flank the line of the Balkans while the columns from Tirnova assail it in front. What must help to render this scheme of invading Bulgaria more acceptable to the Russians is the fact that by approaching the western passes over the Balkans they deprive the Turks of the advantage conferred on the latter more to the eastwards by their command of the sea. It is all-important to the invaders to have a secure line of communication; and the two conditions of such security, that it should be the shortest attainable, and the furthest removed from the sea, are fulfilled by the proposed line of advance from Sistova to the Balkans. Of course, however, the success of such a plan of operations would depend entirely on the celerity of the Russian movements and the secrecy with which they were conducted; and it is, therefore, surprising that they should have allowed any notification of their intention to force a passage at Sistova to be telegraphed to London. If the telegram is only a guess as to the probable plan of operations of the Russians, it strikes us as a very good guess.

The news from the seat of war in Armenia shows that we were in error in supposing Ardahan had been captured by the Russians. This place lies near the frontier at the junction of the roads from Kars and Erzeroum to Akhaltsikh. The Turks seem to have abandoned it, as they have abandoned Kars, to its own resources, the army of Ahmed Muktar Pasha having retired to a strong position on the Saghanlugh or Soghanlik mountains, which cross the road to Erzeroum, instead of attempting to check the Russian advance or to attack the invaders in combination with the garrisons of the strong places already invested. The repulse of the sortie from Kars shows that that fortress has already been securely enclosed by the besiegers, and that its fate is only a question of time. It is probable that the Russians will make a move forward in the direction of Erzeroum before one or more of the frontier fortresses—Kars, Ardahan, and Batoum—have capitulated; for the helplessness of the Turks, due no doubt to the scantiness of their resources in men and money, is clearly proved by the reluctance of the Pasha commanding in Armenia to risk a general action. We observe that to-day there is a repetition of the stories so eagerly given currency to at Constantinople, that the Russians will soon be embarrassed by a rising of the Circassians, who have been supplied with arms by Turkey. The Turks may attempt to kindle an insurrection of this kind by landing near Soukhoum Kaleh some thousands of the Circassian emigrants who left that country after the subjugation of the Caucasus by Russia in 1864, and whom the Porte has not known what to do with; but it must not be imagined that such an insurrection will be of any importance. The strength of the Circassians lay, as that of the border tribes of India now lies, in the almost inaccessible character of their strongholds. Russia, however, set herself steadily and systematically to work to advance the line of her territory step by step, capturing all the strong places and opening out roads to facilitate the movements of her disciplined troops. Now, says a shrewd German critic who has travelled through the country, "no "insurrection could have a prospect of success, for "a network of roads has been completed; and "the Russians, who are masters of all the strong "holds in the country, are able in any place, "and at any moment, to localize immediately "and suppress the first symptom of revolt." The advantages of position which were formerly on the side of the Circassians now belong, in fact, to the Russians, whose military strength is, besides, overwhelming. This observation applies as well to Schamyl's old territory of Daghestan, on the Caspian side of the Caucasus, as to the districts on the shore of the Black Sea. The Circassians might have proved themselves a dangerous foe to Russia if they had been assisted by the allies in 1854; but, since the Russian conquest of the country, they have ceased to be of any political value.

A TRAVELLER who is familiar with the topography of the region which is now the seat of war in Armenia points out, in the following interesting letter, the importance of the fall of Bayazid and the advance of a Russian column along the road from that place to Erzeroum, as contributing towards the final triumph of the Russians in their Asiatic campaign. We have already, in several leading articles,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT AT KARS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Russian official despatches received from the seat of war in Armenia state that the Russian troops have captured two of the Turkish outworks at Ardahan and made a reconnaisance of Kars, the garrison of which place made a sortie, when a seriously contested engagement ensued, during which both sides lost many in killed and wounded.

TURKEY AND CIRCASSIA.

The Turkish authorities are supplying arms to Circassia.

THE KASHGAR ENVOY.

The Kashgar Envoy has arrived in London.

Parliament will be closed for the Whitsuntide holidays until the 31st instant.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MAY 18

The new French Ministry which has been formed is not at all popular.

CAPTURE OF ARDAHAN BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Russian official despatches received from the seat of war in Armenia, state that the Russian forces have captured Ardahan together with sixty guns and a quantity of stores. The Russian loss is put down at 235 men.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that His Imperial Majesty the Czar will go next week to Ployesti, where the Russian head-quarters are at present located.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS ON OLTENITZA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 19.

Latest accounts from the Danube state that strong bodies of Russian troops are marching towards Oltenitza.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BATOUM.

Three Turkish ironclads left here to-day with reinforcements for Batoum.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, MAY 19.

A calmer feeling prevails here in political circles.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a message to the Chamber of Deputies adjourning it for one month, and stating that as two previous Ministries have failed to uphold Conservative principles he cannot associate himself with the Radical party and has resolved to maintain the *status quo* until the year 1880.

There was a tumultous sitting of both Houses to-day prior to their adjournment, the Ministers preventing any discussion.

A manifesto has been issued by the Republican party, urging the nation to firmly uphold the Republic.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19.

The Hall Line Steamer Trentham Hall arrived here to-day from Bombay.

The same Company's steamer Childwall Hall left to-day for Bombay, via Suez Canal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 18, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of 30th ult., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 18, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton .... 54,000 bales.
Amount forwarded ..... 7,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats .... 10,000 do.
Amount forwarded ..... 3,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton .. 80,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats .. 1,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton ..... 1,169 000 do.
Do. do. Surats ..... 90,000 do.

LONDON, MAY 18, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera..... 4⅜d.
In the Manchester Market there has been more business doing.
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7.
40s Mule Twist ..... 0-10⅜.
Exchange in Paris on London..... 25-16.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8 7/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84½
4½ per cent do. 88½
5½ per cent. do. 88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account.... 94⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 102½.
Bar Silver..... 54⅝.
There will be holidays in Liverpool till Wednesday.
Arrivals—Prior and Ganges.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

DEATH OF SIR W. HACKETT.

*COLOMBO, MAY 17.

Sir William Hackett, Chief Justice of Ceylon, died of cholera this morning at Newera Ellia.

Heavy monsoon weather has set in here, and the barques Yokohama and Julia Ann have been wrecked.

* (Delayed in transmission.)

LINE REPORT.—MAY 20.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 20, 3 25 P. M.

Mail Steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 20.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P. M.—Weather clear, wind SW., ther. 87 bar. 29-74.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind SW. 4, ther. 87, bar. 30. Fell of rain 96 cents. Thunderstorm with rain during night.

MANGALORE, 4-36 P. M.—Weather fair, wind NW. SW. NW.

VENGORLA, 5-10 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. and SW. moderate, ther. 90.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)
Single Copy ... .Annas 4

We have been requested to state, that the dinner party of His Excellency the Governor on the 25th inst. will be at Malabar Point, and in undress.

Colonel J. O. Mayne, R. E., is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Mr. Armstrong as Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces.

We hear on the best authority that the Rev. W. S. Barker, Missionary of the S. P. G. at Ahmednuggur, has been suspended from the performance of clerical funtions for a period of three months by the Bishop of Bombay, in consequence of his conduct in reference to the administration of Holy Communion to a corpse. When the statement of Mr. Barker's conduct was first publicly made, it was, we believe, received with general incredulity; now that it is confirmed surprise will, we anticipate, as generally be expressed, that Bishop Mylne has not interdicted Mr. Barker from exercising clerical functions for all time to come, at any rate in the diocese of Bombay.

"Anxious Inquirer," in a letter to a contemporary, says that the Poona Horse vegetated at Seroor during the Abyssinian war. We were under the impression that two squadrons of the regiment relieved the Sind Horse at Jacobabad, one squadron remaining in Khandeish.

The text-books committee, which is about to assemble at Simla, is to be strengthened by the addition of three native gentlemen. The following are the names of two who have consented to act at the invitation of the Viceroy:—The Hon'ble Rai Kristo Dass Pal Bahadur, of Calcutta, and Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Director of Public Instruction in Berar.

We have already reported the attempt that was made to arrest an outlaw in one of the villages of the Uthmanthel tribe, situated over the border. On that occasion an outrage was perpetrated, we now learn, which might have had fatal results. Mr. Cunningham, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, accompanied by some policemen, on proceeding to the village to arrest the said outlaw, was fired upon by the villagers, and a deputy inspector of police was wounded by a sword cut on his thigh. Happily no one else was touched, but the party had to retire without securing their object. It is now said, that the chief men of the village concerned, at the demand of the authorities no doubt, have waited upon the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, and have apologised for the unprovoked attack on Mr. Cunningham and his party; they have also agreed to pay Rs. 100 fine, to expel the outlaw from their community, and to burn his house in the presence of a Government official. A bond for Rs. 500 they have also given not to harbour outlaws in future.

Certain appointments in the Public Works Department, which were in course of arrangement, are now settled. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams officiates for Colonel Drummond as Deputy Secretary; Messrs. Furnival and Grant become Officiating Directors of State Railways of the Rajpootana and Northern Circles respectively—*vice* Colonels Williams and Price; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton of the Bengal Circle. Major Augustus LeMesurier becomes Under-Secretary, Railway Department, *vice* Mr. Furnival, and Major R. Pemberton is made Director of State Railways Stores—a new appointment.

Amongst the list of deaths in the last papers from England, is announced that of Count Carriero at Rome, aged 34. The Count was well known in this country as the artist who preceded Isca in drawing the likenesses for the *Charivari* album, and he was subsequently for a short time one of the special artists of the *Illustrated News* during the war between Turkey and Servia.

The Government of Madras has proposed the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

About half a lakh of rupees towards famine relief has been raised by public subscription in Mysore.

A native woman was murdered at Punchansi, Darjeeling, last week, and several people are supposed to be implicated in the crime. The murdered woman was accused of having bewitched the wife of a Sirdar who had died in childbirth, and was taken by several men to the house where the corpse lay, and was literally tortured to death.

At the meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University, held on Saturday week to frame rules for the admission of females to the University examinations, it was resolved that the entrance examination should be the same for females as for males, and that females should be examined in a separate place under the supervision of ladies. With regard to the first examination in Arts and the B.A., it was resolved that the duty of framing rules for these examinations for females be assigned to a Sub Committee.

On the 8th instant Captain Harris, the Conservator of Orissa Ports, who, while proceeding from Hooria Tolah to the False Point Light-House in the Alice, a small sailing yacht, placed at his disposal by the Government, fell overboard and was drowned. It was blowing a strong breeze at the time, and the Alice was under a heavy press of sail. Captain Harris was only in the water a short time before he was picked up by the jolly-boat which was in attendance on the Alice. The accident occurred in about 6ft. of water, and the head boatman jumped overboard with a long bamboo which he struck in the ground, but Captain Harris refused to avail himself of the bamboo, and told the man to call the jolly-boat which was pulling towards him. He afterwards threw himself on his back, and when the boat reached him, he was found floating in that position, but insensible and quite purple in the face. An European gentleman was with him in the Alice and medical assistance near at hand; but these efforts, continued for some hours, were of no avail. He never recovered consciousness. Captain Harris came to India in 1854 at the age of 16, appointed by the Hon. East India Company to the Bengal Pilot service, and was attached for some years to that portion of the service set apart for surveying the Hooghly. He has been about five years Conservator of Orissa Ports, and was on the point of taking his first leave for England.

A new apostle of Hindu theology has sprung up in Madras, and is disturbing the minds of the more devout. One of the new articles of his faith is, "that the wearing the *oordhwapundrum*, or the perpendicular mark on the forehead, is punishable with severe *torments in hell*." A native paper calls upon its readers for "sensible correspondence" to aid in "the solution of this important religious problem." What delusive will-o'the-wisps men do run after in the name of religion!

The elaborate report on the late cyclone,—now officially baptised "the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876,"—which has for some time been expected from the pen of Mr. John Eliot, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, has at last been published. Now that the report is complete, says the *Pioneer*, it constitutes a scientific treatise of the foremost importance. In saying this we are proceeding not so much on our own imperfect examination of it so far, as on scientific testimony in the matter which has gone forth in advance, and has declared it a work of no ordinary kind. Apparently it embodies the first scientifically based and established theory of cyclones which has yet been brought out. The conditions under which the late cyclone arose were peculiarly favourable for observation, and the observation thus rendered possible has been examined, analysed, and compelled to yield up secrets as to cause and effect, by a man whose qualifications for the task are second to those of no one in India. So, while we reserve for a more convenient opportunity a complete elucidation of the present volume, we are glad to announce its appearance as that of a work which though printed now as a mere Bengal Government report, is in reality a contribution of grave significance to the science of the world.

It is stated that owing to the increase of the goods traffic the E. I. Railway Co.'s Agent has applied to the Board of Directors for sanction to build 1,000 covered goods wagons and 50 locomotive engines. The former will cost about Rs. 15,50,000, and the latter about Rs. 6,50,000.

Miss Livingstone Dick, styled the champion lady swimmer of England, has been giving exhibitions in the sea at St. Kilda, Melbourne.

The heat this year at Rangoon has been very great, the maximum thermometer registered in the shade being 106·7 degrees and in the sun 161·9 The rains are unusually late.

A letter just received from the Andaman islands, and which appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, states that those islands are suffering from a want of rain, and that the monsoon which generally sets in there early in April had not during the first week of May yet made its appearance. The heat was excessive and a scarcity of water threatened. In the meantime convicts in great numbers were arriving. On the day upon which the correspondent wrote, the authorities had to welcome about 300 from Madras, and we were told that the mail steamers which visit Port Blair bring generally one or two hundred of similar gentry with them each trip. There are about 500 women on Ross Island, all very depraved and difficult to manage. The few European officials who have the responsibility of looking after all these enemies of society, are, we hear, somewhat anxious, considering the increasing influx of prisoners and the limited means which are available to put down a sudden revolt. Murders have been taking place in the out-stations, chiefly of native women and the convict jemadars who are put over the "hard labour" gangs, but no European has yet been assaulted. When it is considered, however, that all the servants in the place are convicts, with several of whom it is considered a passport to Paradise to be hanged for killing a *Feringhee*, the anxiety we have hinted at need not cause much surprise. Nevertheless the little band of Europeans there are manfully doing their duty, carrying their lives, as they literally are, in their hands. The accommodation provided for them is scanty enough. They live in small wooden huts not overburdened with furniture, and many things which are looked upon as necessities elsewhere would be held as luxuries there. But besides keeping up the strict discipline which is the only safeguard against danger, they are endeavouring to do good in their generation, to the children of crime. Several schools have been established, and are showing hopeful results, although the seed sown can only germinate slowly. Yet it is something to be proud of to know that in far away convict islands such as these there are brave English men and not less brave English women, separated far from the social ties and associations to which they have been used, but unrepiningly and quietly endeavouring to improve and soften the characters of the desperate outcasts over whom they have been placed.

A Chittagong correspondent of a Calcutta paper says:—"One day, at the end of the last month, a wonderful catastrophe happened throughout the district of Nizampore. On the day in question, a gust of poisonous wind passed throughout the district, and the breathing it made all persons insensible for two hours. The day was so unusually hot, that at noon all were laid stretched on the ground senseless for two hours. The cause of this calamity has not yet transpired."

The *Pioneer*:—"We hear that Colonel Moore, of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's staff, and Captain Grant, A. D. C., the earliest travellers of the season into the interior of the hills beyond Simla, have sent the first intimation of a terrible disaster having befallen the village of Rarung, on the Chini and Thibet Road, about eight miles beyond Pangi. The village has been totally destroyed by fire. The able-bodied men were all absent at the Rampur Fair at the time, leaving only the infirm of their own sex, with the women and children, at home. The villagers lost their all; their cattle, being left shelterless in the snow, perished. The unfortunates managed to get through the severe winter under great privation; and the snow having now nearly disappeared from the ground, they have set to work rebuilding their houses. In this work they have lacked neither sympathy nor substantial assistance. The Rajah of Bushahr, in whose State the village is, has afforded every help, and remitted the revenue for three years. The Superintendent of the Hill States, to whose notice the sad case of these people was brought by Colonel Moore, immediately issued orders that every assistance should be extended to them, and all the wood required for rebuilding their homes be freely given from the forests which are under English supervision. Lastly, the Viceroy, on hearing of the disaster, promptly sent a handsome sum of money to the sufferers, which will go far to mitigate their distress. Situated as the village of 'Rarung' is on the great commercial road across the Himalayas, His Excellency's timely benevolence to our neighbours in a foreign State will, no doubt, be warmly appreciated, not only by them, but by the many traders who halt there, and who will probably carry to distant countries the tale of the humane and generous treatment which the burnt-out villagers have experienced."

The *Pioneer*:—"The identity of the *Mum*, or, as we are better advised, the *Mamh*, is still open to question. Two more authorities have offered their opinions: Major St. John and a correspondent who is to be anonymous. Major St. John refers to the second volume of 'Eastern Persia,' and claims for himself and Mr. Blandford the credit of a first description. Major St. John believes that the *Mamh*, if not a myth, is a bear, though there are some points about the beast which suggest the dogfaced baboon. For ourselves we are more inclined than ever to the snark theory. True, there is very little evidence as yet; but it is quite as well to remind Mr. Hume of the possibility; and as Dr. Duke will also deal with the *Mamh*, he too should remember this."

The *Indian Mirror*:—Students' Associations are now the rage all over Bengal. There is one in existence at Krishnaghur, and from a correspondent's letter we understand that at the last monthly meeting of the Students' Association, the President, while reading a lecture, was hissed and hooted by the advanced students of the Krishnaghur College. These associations, we fear, are doing more harm than good to our young men.

The Jeypore correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—"The Rajpootana Administration Report for the year 1875-76, I see, is out. It is highly gratifying to find signs of improvement and progress in all Native States, not excepting Tonk, Bhurtpore, and some other principalities. Unfortunately all our political officers are too apt to side with the Native States they are in charge of, and hence they draw up a *couleur de rose* report which shows the bright side of the picture only. There is another thing which cannot fail to strike every casual reader. The Report extols in no measured terms every department which is under the superintendence of British officers, but is either entirely silent about, or makes cursory mention of, many an useful institution entirely under the management of the *raj*. The publication of such one-sided reports does more harm than good, and is very disheartening to Native princes."

The *Spectator*:—"We are to have a visit very shortly, it seems, from the fascinating young gorilla who has stirred so much interest in Berlin, and who is exciting even a greater furore there than our first hippopotamus excited in London. The *British Medical Journal* says that his 'grave contrivance,' his 'childlike good-nature and docility,' the 'grace and propriety' of his manner in shaking hands and in drinking wine, has quite won the hearts of the Berliners, who cannot bear to spare him to us even for two or three months. His 'solemn courtesies' are asserted to be 'almost more than anthropomorphic,' which means, we suppose, that they are rather more than human than less than human. He is called Pongo, and his cousin, a very lively chimpanzee named Tschego (who often drinks wine and water with Pongo,—Pongo gravely tilting the glass to enable Tschego to get at it more easily),—is to accompany him. This tilting of the glass is not a trick, but a practice due to Pongo's natural politeness. A memorial before the Health Officer, who after learning the nature of her crime could not help expressing his sympathy for this poor unfortunate girl. On returning to her cell she was about to be disfigured by having her head shaved, when the father arrived with a writ from the Court and demanded the release of his child.

'This is the hard fate of poor Miss Mary Donnelly, a respectable, intelligent promising young girl, who now speaks the language of the humane and generous to save her from the contamination of a prison and the evil consequences that must arise from association and intermingling with hardened criminals."

"Yes, to associate and herd with criminals. Who rocks the gaol cradle? Ah! who indeed? Perhaps the Magistrate at Howrah will answer. Here is a young, lovely and innocent girl doomed to prison. Here is a guileless maiden branded as a felon. Here is a hopeful spirit, a cultivated mind, an ardent imagination, an amiable disposition, a heart capable of the tenderest emotions, of love, pity, mercy, charity, and all treated as so much rude dross, as something that is worthless and contemptible. The young, spotless, innocent girl must be brought into contact with criminals of the hardest type, whose repulsive looks, whose coarse lewed language, whose conduct and actions will sear and wither up her young heart, perhaps render her future life a blank. Men with daughters, men with sisters, men with young and charming brides, men who are not dead to every feeling that dwells within the human breast, that loathe and detest oppression and injustice, that admire truth and virtue, aid this poor persecuted girl to obtain redress. Her parents are poor, and money is wanting to conduct the appeal. Remember she is the virtuous daughter of an honest working man. One of yourselves. I am sure the Editor of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* will receive subscriptions on behalf of poor unfortunate Mary Donnelly and I have much pleasure in starting it with Rs. 5."

*** We shall indeed have very much pleasure in receiving subscriptions to aid this poor unfortunate girl who we consider has been very harshly treated.—Ed. *B. S. G.*

BOMBAY.

The S. S. Lord of the Isle, from Java, bound for Rotterdam, put into Bombay harbour on Saturday last for want of coals.

Sir Andrew Clarke is understood to be engaged on a comprehensive scheme for the revision of the entire Executive Engineering establishment of the Public Works Department.

A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-day at sunrise, on the occasion of the arrival at the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from Kurrachee.

Concert.—The Bombay Tramway Company will run their cars to-night to a later hour than usual, for the convenience of those attending the G. I. P. concert at Byculla, which takes place this evening.

Appointments.—Colonel J. Watson succeeds permanently to the Political Agency at Gwalior, vacant by Colonel Hutchinson's retirement; and Captain H. Dovetone, R.E., succeeds Major A. LeMesurier, R.E., as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways in Sind.

Refusal of duty.—Twelve seamen of the ship Annie Roydon, bound for Bombay from Rangoon with a general cargo, refused to proceed in her as they said she was leaky, and the men had to be paid off. There was a survey held when the ship was considered seaworthy. Another crew had to be shipped.

Cheating.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, an Eurasian, named Peter Wallace *alias* Thomas Walton, was charged with cheating three separate parties and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of certain small sums of money. The case was postponed for hearing to the 25th instant, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

Salvage Money.—The salvage money payable to the officers and crew of the Government steamer Sir Hugh Rose for services rendered to the steamer Mesopotamia in February 1873 is now payable at the Accountant-General of the Marine Department's office in Bombay. The shares are worth looking after, as even each boy gets Rs. 17-12.

Association of Railway Employes.—It is stated that a very large number of both European and native employés on the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and other railway lines have expressed their desire to become members of the new Association for railway employés. With the European and native employés working together, the success of the Association is almost assured.

Kidnapping.—A Mahomedan woman appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court and obtained warrants for the arrest of Syed Seedee and Salim Seedee, charging them with kidnapping her son, aged seven years. The Police arrested the first accused, but the other man is alleged to be at Hydrabad, Deccan, with the boy.

Collision.—The Court of Enquiry, which has been sitting at Kurrachee to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent collision in the harbour, terminated on Monday. The Court acquitted the tindal of the bugla Sadh of all blame, and found against the pilot who brought the steamer Zaite into port. The judgment has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay.

Temporary Hospitals.—A memorandum from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 15th May, submits for the information of Government a letter from the Executive Engineer in charge Dhond and Manmad State Railway, submitting, for approval, a copy of the orders he has issued to all Executive Engineers on the Dhond and Manmad Railway, regarding the management of temporary hospitals in their divisions. The resolution of Government states, that the rules seem suitable, and should be circulated for information and for guidance in cases in which they are applicable.

Fatal accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Parell Road on view of the body of Narayen Gokla. Deceased was one of the labourers employed at the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell, and was engaged in laying down iron water pipes at the said premises. It appears that when a 20-inch pipe was about to be lowered into the trench it accidentally slipped off the embankment, and fell into the trench upon the deceased and crushed him to death. The following verdict was returned:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally crushed under a pipe."

Not an Illegal Gratification.—A chowkidar in the mofussil was charged with having received an illegal gratification of a rupee from a woman. The chowkidar stated in defence, "I did receive two annas from a woman but it was not an illegal gratification. The woman had a party on account of the birth of a child, and she made presents to different people. She gave me as chowkidar of the best two annas as a present, and I received it. She gave it out of her own free will and pleasure. What harm is there in receiving it?" It appearing from the woman's own evidence that she had given the piece of her own free will and pleasure, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

A suspicious death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Imamun Bibi. Deceased was a widow. It appeared on the day previous deceased visited a Pathan woman residing at New Nagpada in order to arrange for a joint tenancy of a house with the said woman; here the deceased and her son partook of some bread and meat. While returning home she became ill, apparently suffering under the influence of some drug, and as her friends became alarmed they removed deceased to the said Hospital where she expired on Saturday morning. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry to the 2nd proximo.

Dacoits.—A correspondent at Poona sends the following:—"The bold and daring manner in which the proverbially renowned thugs and dacoits commit depredations on the person and property of others is well known, and a case of the kind has lately occurred, of which the following are the particulars:—On the night of the 13th April, about 20 dacoits entered the village of Wallan, situated in the Mahar district, and attacked the house of a Banis, and succeeded in carrying away property valued at about Rs. 1,200. Khan Sahib Framjee Cursetjee, Inspector of Police, Colaba, immediately on hearing of the dacoity hastened to the spot, and has since been endeavouring to trace out the robbers. He has arrested nine of the budmashes, and recovered some of the stolen property. The rest of the thieves, it is thought, are hiding somewhere about Poona."

Ice.—Another attempt is about to be made to supply us with cheaper ice, and this time by a substantial company, which will be able to withstand the underselling tactics of the Tudor Company for a long time. The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, propose shortly to erect ice factories in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, with machinery capable of turning out thirty tons of pure transparent ice in twenty-four hours. Owing to recent improvements in the machinery, the ice is made in large blocks, four and a half feet square and twelve inches thick, weighing from seven to eight hundredweight each. Another advantage is that the ice is harder than natural ice and does not melt so quickly. Nor is there any fear of the machinery breaking down, for it is made in two separate and distinct parts, so that if one gets out of order, the other can still be kept at work, or it can be made in separate sections.

A Good Work Wants Funds.—The home for fallen women at Mazagon has been established for five months. There are six women and two children in it. Applications for admission are constantly made, and the present building will accommodate twelve women. Their time is employed in various ways of industry. For the number mentioned and all expenses connected with it the sum of 200 rupees monthly is needed. Many friends have kindly aided and the the Home has been supported thus far by private contributions. This work has been undertaken in faith and prayer. This public statement is made in order that many who have not yet aided may be made aware of the need, and aid, according to their ability, by donations or regular subscriptions. Ladies interested in this work are invited to visit the Home which is under the superintendence of Mrs. Raitt. Address Mrs. Raitt, care of Jas. Morris, Esq., C. E., Gowala Tank Road, Bombay.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Damodur Punt.—For some time past the rumour has been industriously circulated in Bombay by some party, that Damodur Punt, who procured the conviction and deposition of Mulharao, was dead. The rumour was even alluded to in the columns of one of your English contemporaries. Sir Mahadev Rao seized hold of the paragraph, and directed that the pension which he receives from the Baroda State, and which was procured him by Sir Lewis Pelly for his services during Mulharao's trial, should be stopped until proof of his being alive is furnished by Damodur Punt. Bad as the man is in all conscience, it is rather hard that his enemies should be first allowed to deceive people with a false report about his death, and then to call upon him to prove that he is not dead. Many people may not be aware that, in the present state of public feeling against him, it would be difficult for Damodur Punt to convince the Baroda Government of the fact of his being alive, unless he should furnish ocular proof of the fact. But, most probably, the man would be stoned to death if he should venture to show himself in the streets of Baroda.—*Indian Spectator.*

Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, Ash Lane, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution which was passed at the meeting held on the 1st inst.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read by the secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunsilow, after which it was proposed by Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, seconded by Mr. Morarjee Gooverjee, and carried unanimously:—"That the Board of Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to increase the present capital of the Company of rupees six lakhs to rupees nine lakhs by the issue of 300 new shares of the amount and value of Rs. 300, and that the directors be at liberty to issue such new shares by allotment to any member, or by sale at such time to such persons, and in such manner as in their absolute discretion they may deem expedient. If any dividend shall be declared payable by the Company out of the profits of any period in the course of which any such new shares shall have been issued, the person or persons holding such new shares shall be entitled only to such portion of such dividend as shall be proportionate to the portion of such period during which he shall have held such new share or shares." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A Temperance Entertainment.—A correspondent sends to the *Bombay Guardian* the following:—"I beg to send a short account of a very pleasant entertaiment given to the 'Excelsior' and 'Colaba' Bands of Hope by the Good Templars of Bombay in the Temperance Room on Apollo Bunder, on the evening of the 14th inst. Besides the children—about 100 altogether—some 15 or 20 ladies and a few gentlemen were present, who, friends of the cause, kindly assisted by their presence to help on the harmony of the evening. A blessing having been asked by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, the children fell to, and in a short time some few quarts of tea and coffee and huge piles of cake and pastry disappeared like magic, cups and plates being as often refilled as emptied till it was evident each and all had 'enough and to spare.' The Rev. Mr. Macpherson returned thanks, and the children adjourned for a short time while the tables were being cleared and the room rearranged, when, seats being again taken, the hymn 'when He cometh' was sung, and then Mr. Warne, an especial favourite with all Bombay children who know him, and particularly with those then before him, occupied their time for some half hour or so very pleasantly with a kind of cue catechism, if I may say so—and it was amusing to note some of the replies drawn from the children in this way. The singing of certain temperance hymns followed, Mr. Vining attending at the harmonium and Dr. Shipway of the 78th holding in the singing. Mr. Lyons, the secretary of the 'Excelsior' Band, then read a report of the progress of that especial band and showed how, from a remark passed in the Good Templar's lodge room last November, the Excelsior Band of Hope took its rise and from 10 had gradually increased till now from 58 to 60 children's names were on the books—and another portion of Bombay, stimulated by the example set in the 'Fort,' had also started a Band of Hope. One verse from 'Safe in the arms of Jesus" was then sung, and after a short prayer by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, the evening's entertainment was brought to a close. The military vans waiting outside were soon filled with bright and happy faces, and by 9½ the Temperance room was closed, and a remarkably pleasant evening brought to a close."

Social Hygiene.—Amongst the many worries of medical life, Macnamara filters occupy a prominent place. Too often the barrel is faulty, the pipes leak, the sand is dirty, the charcoal feeble. The trays are damaged or corroded, and the would-be sanitarian, fully alive to all the dangers of impure water, breaks his heart over these costly inventions which fail from want of simplicity. In some stations there are no conservancy rules, and unless soldiers are punished for negligence, they will not take the trouble to carry out the simple directions connected with the earth system. The old love of shutting doors, windows, and ventilators, of sleeping after meals, of remaining in the barracks, of clinging to the cots even in cool weather, and of rolling up bedding insufficiently aired, all these time-honoured causes of sickness can only be checked by strict military discipline—for it is of no use speaking. As to drunkenness, the problem remains as difficult as ever. A certain number of men become total abstainers or Good Templars, and for a time all goes well, until a march, an outbreak of sickness, any festivity, a regiment passing through the station, when down falls the frail fabric, and pitiable, terrible, scandalous is the break-out. Yet for all this we are on the right track in supporting Mr. Gregson's work, which he carries on so admirably, single handed, in spite of endless, ever-recurring difficulties. As a monetary question it would surely repay the State to have salaried officials to help the endeavour to keep the soldier in health, efficient, out of the cemetery, the hospital, the prison, the lunatic asylum, or eventually the work house. None know better than medical men the misery of certain homes and the punishment if not the heritage inflicted on helpless children cursed with drunken parents, and those who make light of this social cancer cannot be practically familiar with the diseases, both hereditary and inflicting, which in India is that of tough meat, when decomposition is too rapid or the waste is too great to allow beef or mutton to remain in the safe to become tender. Some suggest the addition of carbonate of soda, else the milky juice of the unripe fruit of the papau tree; and to prevent fresh meat spoiling, it should be sprinkled with pepper, ginger or charcoal be steeped in brine or covered with the fumes of bisulphide of carbon. Almost a teetotaller, almost a vegetarian, is a good rule; and the old bachelor who dines at mess should just take one peg and fight against going to sleep too soon, by a rubber of whist, a game of billiards or a careful study of the advertisements in the daily Indian papers.

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 12th May 1877 was 2,47,089 maunds and in money Rs. 2,06,090. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follow:—

Description.	Week ending 12th May 1877.	Week ending 13th May 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 75,480	Mds 53,406	Mds 25,074	..
Amount	Rs. 86,675	Rs. 56,536	Rs. 33,139	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 5,15,684	Mds 2,96,817	Mds 2,19,867	..
Amount	Rs. 3,02,607	Rs. 1,46,981	Rs. 1,55,626	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 69,338	Mds 82,311	..	Mds 12,973
Amount	Rs. 34,705	Rs. 43,934	..	Rs. 9,229
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 4,338	Mds 2,123	Mds 2,215	..
Amount	Rs. 15,606	Rs. 7,064	Rs. 8,542	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 14,576	Mds 14,028	Mds 548	..
Amount	Rs. 26,19	Rs. 21,452	Rs. 4,668	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,92,700	Mds 1,80,342	Mds 12,358	..
Amount	Rs. 1,11,933	Rs. 95,639	Rs. 16,344	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Ms 8,72,116	Mds 6,25,027	Mds 2,47,089	..
Amount	Rs. 5,77,696	Rs. 3,71,6 6	Rs. 2,06,09.	..

The Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 12th May 1877 was 92,531 maunds and in money Rs. 15,235. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 13th May 1877.	Week ending 12th May 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 37,55	Mds 73,903	...	Mds 36,353
Amount	Rs. 20,334	Rs. 57,301	...	Rs. 37,967
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 61,729	Mds 21,149	Mds 40,580	...
Amount	Rs. 16,895	Rs. 4,095	Rs. 12,800	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 10,001	Mds 20,721	...	Mds 10,720
Amount	Rs. 5,262	Rs. 12,210	...	Rs. 6,948
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 71	Mds 70	Mds 1	...
Amount	Rs. 180	Rs. 177	Rs. 3	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,527	Mds 5,025	...	Mds 498
Amount	Rs. 4,441	Rs. 4,920	...	Rs. 479
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 45,803	Mds 55,188	...	Mds 9,385
Amount	Rs. 7,194	Rs. 10,203	...	Rs. 3,009
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 72,726	Mds 27,239	Mds 45,487	...
Amount	Rs. 34,263	Rs. 11,439	Rs. 20,824	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 6,796	Mds 4,537	Mds 2,259	...
Amount	Rs. 3,696	Rs. 2,433	Rs. 1,263	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,82,316	Mds 1,20,856	Mds 61,460	...
Amount	Rs. 1,15,417	Rs. 56,669	Rs. 1,58,748	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,21,519	Mds 3,28,998	Mds 92 531	...
Amount	Rs. 1,54,682	Rs. 1,39,447	Rs. 15,235	...

PASSENGRES BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Surat, Captain G. C. Burne, will sail to-day for Southampton, *viâ* the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut Col de Bourble, La Marquise de Bourble and infant, Mrs Prendergast, Mr J O White, Lieut-Col C Batchelor, Surg-Major F H O'Donel, Mr J O Potts, Mr A Paterson, Mr E Tarpel Wells and infant, Mr and Mrs T Collis and two children, Mr W Wicks, Lieut-Col H Rowbund, Mr M S Howell, Mr Charles Mapp, Mr McGill, Mr and Mrs Happy and two children and Mrs Holmes and infant.

For Brindisi—Mr P S Melvill, Mr A M Gubbay, Lieut R Gardner, Col A Worgan, Mr J C Edwards, Lieut R H Brown, Capt A C B Wilkes, Capt Stewart and child, Mr Buelberg and Mr A R S Pollock.

For Venice—Mr W Blackhall, Capt and Mrs C A Dodd, Mr Hastings Palmer and Mr J Nesbitt.

For Aden—Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee Adenwalla.

THE MURDER ON THE MAHALUXMEE CAUSEWAY.

The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Pragjee

any kind of implication, of any authority over or right of interference with these Courts by the Governor-General in Council, or any other prerogative authority whatever in India leaves no doubt on the subject.

10. Irrespective, however, of any such provisions of the law, the reasons and the policy which determined Parliament and the Crown to invest Her Majesty's Courts and Her Majesty's Judges in India with such official and judicial independence are very apparent.

11. In the first place the investment of the Courts with such independence exceedingly increases and magnifies the responsibility of the Judges to Her Majesty for any errors, misconduct or misfeasance with which they might be chargeable. In the second place there are no persons or authorities in India possessed of qualifications which could fit them to supervise or in any way control Her Majesty's Courts, for, I say it with all respect, His Excellency and his Council, with one exception, are not legally and technically learned persons. They have not within themselves as a body, necessarily and intrinsically any official, forensic, or judicial training, or experience in matters of law, and they could not, however, justly dispose (and they could not be otherwise than justly disposed), or satisfactorily perform the duties of directors or supervisors of the Courts. I say with one exception, although even my honourable and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse, who so ably fills the place of Legal Member of Council, would not, I am sure, maintain that he is either entitled himself to exercise or that by force of his great knowledge and position he can impart to His Excellency and the other Members of Council any Preterian powers in the way of supervision, direction or control over these Courts. And in the third place, any such authority on the part of the Governor-General in Council would lead to the anomaly of the Crown acting inconsistently with, if not contradicting not only its own royal Parliament itself. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council in India acts in a purely delegated character, and exercises delegated authority, and not independently of Her Majesty the Queen and her Government as represented by her Secretary of State; and all his acts, resolutions, and proceedings are subject to Her Majesty's allowance or disallowance; and any resolution therefore of His Excellency at variance with, or purporting to be at variance with, the prerogatives and independence of the Queen's Courts would impose on Her Majesty and her Ministers the painful and anomalous duty of considering whether they would treat the Indian Courts in a manner different from, and other than, the consideration and respect which, in a similar or corresponding issue, would undoubtedly be shown by another department of Her Majesty's same Government to the Courts and Judges in England. But this I hope I may believe could not possibly be. No Home Secretary in England would dream of interfering, by the expression of regrets or of opinions of approval or disapproval with the manner in which the English Judges discharge their duties and responsibilities; and it appears to me difficult, if not impossible, to understand that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India would be otherwise disposed in the case of Her Majesty's Indian courts.

12. The only element in the High Courts which might be supposed to favour, however covertly, any opposite contention might perhaps be imagined to be the presence in the High Courts of Judges who are the representatives and successors of the old Sadr Courts, which undoubtedly were to a great extent under the influence and control of the Government of India, and even of the Local Government. But the Sadr Courts were entirely abolished by the High Court Act, and it is important to observe that it is *after* and not before, the section abolishing these Courts that its provisions determining the independent character of the Court and the appeal to Her Majesty in Council are to be found. Nor, unlike the provision relating to the old Supreme Court, to which I have referred as having been revived and made applicable to the High Courts, is there a single word or expression in the Act, or in any of the High Courts' charters, saving or continuing any portion, feature, or quality of the Sadr Courts. The independent character, therefore, of the High Courts is wholly unaffected by the presence, if any, in its constitution of the Sadr Court element.

13. The 9th paragraph of the Court's letter states that the distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court have in a measure been recently recognized by the Governor-General in Council on the occasion of a reference made to His Excellency Sir William Muir, now a Member of Council, but then Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. But it appears to me that it would be useful to advert more fully to the circumstances of that case, showing how completely justified the Court is in referring to it.

14. That was the case of *Girdhari Lal vs. Hearsey*, and the question which was ultimately referred for consideration to the Government of India arose in this way. While at Dehra Dun in Camp in the cold season of 1872 and 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to the jail, and found there Girdhari Lal, the plaintiff in the suit, who ultimately, by reason of the defendant's plea of minority, lost his case in the High Court with costs, and it was for these costs, which he was unable to pay, that he was in jail.

15. The man being in prison under such circumstances excited the Lieutenant-Governor's sympathy, and His Honour had recourse to the expedient of drawing up a resolution, dated 23rd January 1873, the 3rd paragraph of which was as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly thinks that the Subordinate Judge should take the earliest opportunity of proceeding under Sections 280 and 281 of Act VIII of 1859, and call upon the prisoner to file a list of his property against which proceedings may be taken, and in default of any further means of payment being shown to exist, that the Subordinate Judge should consider whether, under the provisions of the law, he should not be released from further imprisonment. It will be observed that there is here, directly from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Subordinate Judge, what is neither more nor less than a judicial order that certain procedure should be adopted for the prisoner's release from jail, and it was ordered by His Honour that a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Subordinate Judge at Dehra and to the High Court.

16. The irregularity of this proceeding on the part of His Honour at once attracted the attention and action of the High Court; and a correspondence ensued in which the Court pointed out to the Lieutenant-Governor the error he had committed under a mistaken view of his position and duty by interfering, as had done with the Court's process; informing him distinctly that "it was the interference with a judicial officer's procedure in his Court that the Court thought necessary to notice. It regrets to see from the concluding portion of the 2nd paragraph of your letter, His Honour still justifies his action." The correspondence ended by the Court's requesting that a complete copy of it should be forwarded to the Government of India.

17. In due time the Government of India communicated its opinions on the case; and there is now before me the letter from the Government of India (marked Home Department, Judicial, dated the 20th March 1874), in which those opinions are explained. In this letter His Excellency in Council points out a misapprehension on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor of the precise question for the determination of which the High Court had requested that the correspondence might be forwarded to the Government of India, and correcting that misapprehension, His Excellency proceeds to remark as follows:—"But the matter upon which the High Court throughout this correspondence have laid stress relates, not to the tenor of the instructions given on the spot after a visit to the jail, but the form and substances of the instruction contained in the resolution which was published and communicated to the Court and to the Subordinate Judge of Dehra, in which the Subordinate Judge was prompted to proceed under certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code, and to call on the prisoner to file a list of his property. * * * * And what the High Court contend is, that instructions and suggestions, such as those contained in this resolution of the 23rd January, as to the course which they should pursue in the discharge of their judicial duty, should not be communicated to judicial officers subordinate to the Court. Upon this point I am to say that His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs with the opinion expressed by the High Court, and considers that it is undesirable to issue such instructions, or to publish them in a resolution. And though His Excellency in Council is by no means prepared to lay down that the chief executive authority of a province may not properly and usefully admonish Judges in other departments of action, still less that he may not see that all remedies which the law permits are fully applied to remove unnecessary hardships in the law's operation, yet I am to observe that functions of this kind should be exercised with caution, especially having regard to the statutory powers of superintendence vested in the High Court." And the letter of His Excellency concludes:—"Though of opinion that the terms of the resolution in question have been justly objected to by the High Court, the Government of India wish at the same time to express their entire approval of the object which the Lieut-Governor sought to attain by the instructions of December 18/2, and with the tenor of those instructions." This letter from the Government of India appears to be conclusive as to its understanding of the distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court.

18. The independence of the High Courts in relation to the Executive Government being thus thoroughly established, and also fully recognised by the Government of India itself, we were scarcely prepared for the communication from the same quarter which to our extreme surprise, we have received, and which has occasioned this discussion. For that such a communication at least purports to, and shows a disposition to invade the Court's independence, is clear, even if it actually and legally does not, and cannot have that effect; and the Court is entitled to complain of, and to remonstrate against, such an attitude on the part of the Executive Government towards its relatively an independent institution.

19. The "regret" expressed by the Governor-General in Council in the 4th paragraph of the letter referred to is really a judgment by the Executive Government of the mind being judicially exercised, and after calling the High Court to his bar. Now the more statement of such a view of the matter—a statement which, however apparently extravagant, is nevertheless, with reference to the scope of the paragraph, a perfectly correct one—is almost enough to show how untenable is the position taken by the Government of India towards the High Court. But this false position (if I may without disrespect say so) on the part of the Government towards the Court will further appear from what actually occurred in the case of *Regina vs. Fuller*, so far as the Court is concerned.

20. That case was first brought to the knowledge of the Court by a demi-official letter from the present Local Government of these Provinces to Mr. Tyrell, the Court's Registrar, dated the 31st of March last, enclosing the record of the case, and begging that it might be laid before the Judges, and asking their opinion as to the adequacy of the sentence. This was the first time the case came before the Court at all, and it will be observed that, however judicially the Court may be supposed to have been consulted by the Local Government, the case did not come before the Court in the form of an appeal, or by way of revision, or by any method or proceeding which necessitated or involved any hearing in *foro*, with a judicial determination thereon. The Court's opinion was simply asked as a matter of courtesy, and in accordance with a practice on the part of the Local Government of consulting the Court simply by letter where any legal difficulty was experienced in its administration; a practice, however, which I have often felt was open to many objections. Of course the Court is not bound to answer such enquiries, but the disposition of the Judges is always, if possible, to assist the Government, although they generally keep in view the possibility of the matter so submitted to them being brought before them in their proper judicial capacity.

21. On this subject the observations in the Court's letter leave nothing material to be added; and they ought, I think, to be conclusive to the mind of any one of judicial experience in criminal cases in India as to the position in which the High Court was placed, not by any act of its own, but on the unanticipated invitation of the Local Government.

22. As stated in the Court's letter, any fault that could be imputed to Mr. Leeds was at most an error of judgment, and in a single instance; and to punish him in the manner intimated in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter appears to me to be not only unjust and unreasonable, but also contrary to law. For Mr. Leeds, however amenable in a general sense, personally and socially, to the Government of India and their subordinate Governments, was not in any way answerable to any Government authority for *judicial* conduct. In that respect he is amenable only to the High Court, and it is not even usual to entertain complaints against subordinate judicial officers without communication and consultation with the High Court as the legally constituted superior authority.

23. Respecting Mr. Leeds' conduct, however, it does not appear to me that he was guilty of any serious error of judgment; and I humbly venture to think that, having regard to the principles of culpability recognized by the criminal law, Mr. Leeds' comparative immunity from error is shown by the manner in which the facts are referred to in the letter of the Government of India itself. It is there stated that Mr. Fuller struck the eye with his open hand on its head and face, and pulled him by the hair so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to church; the eye got up, went (it would have been more correct to have said ran) into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately. It would appear from the medical evidence that the spleen of the deceased was in such a diseased state that very slight violence, either from a blow or fall, would have been sufficient to have caused death. Indeed, it is plain that a mere accident to the man, such as his tripping while walking or running, might have had this fatal result; but that there is nothing in the case to show that such extreme and perilous sensibility of body was known to, or could have been reasonably suspected by, Mr. Fuller; and his guilt or criminal responsibility would have been the same, and neither more or less, if Katwaroo had not died. The letter of the Government of India goes on to state that "the death of Katwaroo was the direct result of the violence used towards him by Mr. Fuller," and His Excellency in Council observes that "the High Court assumes the connection between the two events as being clear," but adding "yet, on reading Mr. Leeds' judgment he does not find that that gentleman ever considered the effect, or even the evidence of this connection." The portion of the Court's letter thus referred to is in these terms—"The medical evidence shows that the spleen was in a diseased condition; that death was caused by the rupture of the spleen; that this injury might have been caused by moderate violence or by a fall; and that there were no external marks of injury on the body. Under these circumstances it appears that no great violence was used, and that the accused neither contemplated nor could have foreseen that severe hurt would have resulted from the degree of violence exerted by him, much less that it should have been followed by the lamentable result of death." It will be observed that Mr. Fuller's not very violent blow and Katwaroo's death are here stated as connected facts, but not in such a way as to show Mr. Fuller's culpability in regard to the death. In fact it is unnecessary to dwell on the mere fact of the connection between the two circumstances, the material and vital question being, not whether the death did in fact result from the blow, but whether Mr. Fuller had such a guilty knowledge of the probable consequences as to make him justly responsible for the fatal occurrence. But there is nothing in the record to show any such guilty knowledge on his part or that he intended to occasion a hurt which would ordinarily or probably cause death, and every circumstance ought to have been distinctly proved, and not left to any kind of inference or suspicion. With respect to Mr. Leeds' judgment, I must really venture to differ from His Excellency in Council, and suggest that that judgment proceeds on the evidence before the Magistrate; that it distinctly states the fact of the blow, or assault as it may be called, and also Katwaroo's ultimate death but it does not state—and with great respect and deference I submit it very properly does not state—these as necessarily connected facts against Mr. Fuller in the way of measuring his culpability. Mr. Leeds was trying the case under Sections 319 and 323, Indian Penal Code, and with the judgment now before me I cannot see that he omitted any material consideration in any way arising out of the evidence.

24. Mr Leeds cannot be charged with any mistake or error of judgment in taking a faulty view of the case before him under Sections 319 and 323, and it is correctly stated in the Court's letter that he could not have committed Mr. Fuller for trial on a charge of culpable homicide or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. But if, by any straining of any section of the Penal Code, Mr. Fuller had been committed for trial before the Sessions Court or the High Court, the result would in all probability have been, and I think must have been, the same; if, indeed, the fine might not have been even less, for the eye had violated his duty and disobeyed his master's orders, and had incurred at least a severe reprimand, under which he might have equally taken to his heels, as native servants often do when they are scolded, and thus ruptured his diseased spleen; for, on the evidence, it is not at all improbable that the running into the contiguous compound, ending with the fall there, caused the injury to the spleen and the death, or at least materially contributed to these two results.

25. Stated, however, at its worst, Mr. Leeds was guilty of nothing except a mistake or error of judgment; and if such mental shortcoming is to be visited with not merely judicial correction but with personal punishment to the erring officer, there is not, I will undertake to say, a single Magistrate of any grade, European or native, in these Provinces—I might venture to say all India—who could pass scatheless through such an ordeal. My experience indeed as a Judge of a High Court does not point to any particular tendency on the part of Magistrates to adopt a lenient view of cases on trial before them, whether the accused persons are Europeans or natives, but quite the reverse; and I have been particularly struck with the severity which native Magistrates sometimes evince in these cases. Nor can I for a moment believe that in his investigation of Mr. Fuller's case Mr. Leeds was in any degree actuated, either in favour of Mr. Fuller or against Katwaroo by any feeling relating to their being of different races. There is not the slightest indication, either in his judgment or in the record of Mr. Fuller's case, to indicate the existence of such a feeling, and I cannot appreciate the reasonableness of visiting Mr. Leeds with penal consequences, simply because he performed his duty according to the light of his intelligence and with no improper or corrupt motive. He has always borne the highest character for industry and care, and no officer subordinate to the High Court has been held in higher esteem by the Judges. I find he has been in the Civil Service of India for about fifteen years, and that he has actually served for about twelve, and during the whole of that time no fault of temper or conduct has been entertained or recorded against him. I trust therefore that the reconsideration of this matter, as requested in the Court's letter, may have its intended effect, and that the penalty recommended to be inflicted on Mr. Leeds may be cancelled. Should this not be conceded, my fear is that the moral effect of such a state of things on the young magistracy of the country may be not such as the Government of India would desire. Already there have been indications of this, and I myself have recently had occasion to repress the undue zeal of some young Magistrates.

26. In a previous part of this Minute I have referred to the regret expressed by His Excellency in Council respecting the conduct of the High Court in this matter as being a judicial opinion which invaded the Court's independent authority; and it is, I think, scarcely too much to say, that if the power to administer such a censure could be justified, there is not a prosecution, suit, appeal, or any other judicial proceeding of the High Court with which the Government of India could not similarly interfere, not even excepting cases in which the Government of India itself is a party, and it is frequently a litigant. The very case under consideration is that of *Regina vs. Fuller*, and His Excellency in Council might have been reminded that he himself, and not the friends of the deceased man, was the real and legal prosecutor, and in that sense Mr. Fuller's litigious adversary.

27. The Court's letter expresses regret on the Court's part that no intimation was conveyed to it of the intention of His Excellency in Council to take action, and no opportunity afforded it for explanation or statement before the publication of this Excellency's letter in the *Gazette*; and the Court further states that Fuller's case was, it believed, first brought to the notice of Government of India by published extracts from the Vernacular Press, and that these published extracts were not furnished to the Court; and the course thus pursued towards the Court does not appear from the Government of India's letter itself to have been, nor has it been, in any way explained, and this I deeply regret.

28. In some European countries the judical office is not held in the high esteem with which it is regarded by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and by the English Parliment, but is made subordinate to a minister who may to a large extent control the action of the Courts. But it is otherwise with regard to Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature and Her Majesty's Judges holding their Commissions, as they do, direct from the Queen herself. These Courts and Judges can even entertain and decide questions relating to the impugned validity of acts and proceedings of the Crown itself, and in India the High Courts can call in question the validity, and, if necessary, declare to be invalid, all acts, proceedings and measures on the part of the Government which can be shown to be *ultra vires* of their province. And so commissioned, this High Court will go on in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities unaffronted by any consideration other than the true exposition of the law and the sound administration of even-handed justice.

29. I have now, and only, in conclusion to assert, which I do most confidently, that no Court, body, or constituted authority could treat the natives of this country with greater consideration on all suitable occasions than this Court invariably does, never allowing any opportunity to pass of rebuking any misconduct towards them.

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